NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1897.-TWELVE PAGES.

KOHAT PASS CLOSED.

ACTION OF THE AFRIDIS CAUSES A CHANGE IN BRITISH PLANS.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION INCREASED-BRAVERY DISPLAYED AT FORT LUNDI-KOTAL-THE AMEER'S ACTION.

Peshawur, Aug. 30.-A strong force of Afridis, of British troops through that pass has been countermanded. With the Khyber and Kohat passes in the hands of the enemy, the gravity of the situation has increased.

A column of native troops, under Colonel Gordon, fully equipped with medical, commissariat and transport services, was sent out from Peshawur yesterday with orders to force the Kobat Pass, if necessary, and reach Kohat.

The Kohat Pass at its entrance is commanded by Fort Mackeson. It runs through Alfridi territory to the British post at Kohat, about forty miles from Peshawur. The latter is a strong military position.

It transpired that seven of the native officers at Fort Lundi-Kotal showed the utmost loyalty and valor when that post was attacked. One of them, who received a bullet wound in his shoulder, continued to fight despite his injury. and encouraged his men until the fort was captured. The Sueadar who conflucted the defence of Fort Lundi Kotal was killed during the fighting. Among the attack ng force were two of his sons, while another son fought by his side. The Subadar who commanded the Mullagoin Company when the enemy entered the fort collected his men and gallantly cut his way through the ranks of the attackers. He lost several men, but reached the road to Jamrud without loss of a single rifle.

It appears that only a small section of the Khyber Rifles stationed at Jamrud were disarmed. They were on guard the night when the news of the fall of Fort Lundi-Kotal was received, and the officers, fearing that some of them might desert with their rifles, disarmed them and placed other tribesmen on guard. The other Khyber Rifles are still trusted.

The arrest at Quetta on August 24 of three Beloochistan Surdars is considered a most important step, as two of them, Mehruliah and Yarmuhamed, were the instigators of recent raids in that quarter. Their arrest will prevent much trouble in Beloochistan. A majority of the Beloochistan chiefs have visited Quetta, and all declare that there is no further reason for anxiety on the part of the Government. Simla, Aug. 30.—The Shinwari and Kahi po-

lice posts, on the Samana Range, were attacked, and after being evacuated by their garrisons were burned by the enemy on Sunday night. In addition, the Orakzais on Sunday night looted Nariab (Samana) Bazaar, and burned the

The Kohat Pass Afridis are still loyal, in spite of the Mullah's strenuous efforts to excite their chiefs. They promise not to oppose the Pes-hawuri troops who are marching on Kohat.

olumn under Colonel Richardson and a detached party, which was sent to relieve the police posts at Lakka and Saifaldara, found them

police posts at Lakka and Saifaldara, found them hard pressed by Orakzais. A sharp conflict ensued between the relieving force and the rebels, resulting in the repulse of the latter with considerable loss. The posts were relieved and their garrisons withdrawn.

London, Aug. 31.—The correspondent of "The Times" at Simia says that no orders have yet been issued regarding the expedition to Tirah, though the action of the Orakzias shows how imperative it is that the British forces should assume the offensive. The Orakzais, however, ssume the offensive. The Orakzais, however, nake no attempt to attack in force any point where the troops are likely to meet them. The visdom of the ccupation of the Samana range in 1891 is demonstrated. But for that occupation devas-

Public opinion now generally inclines to the Public opinion now generally inclines to the belief that the Ameer is not directly concerned in the uprisings. His desire to answer the Gov-ernment's letter is proved by the fact that he sent a duplicate copy of his reply by way of Kandabar, so that it would be received by the Government in the event of the Peshawur routes being closed. This duplicate has just reached Newchaman.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER TRANSPORTED. Bombay, Aug. 20.-Kishaikar, Editor of the native newspaper "Mahram," published at Islalpore, has been sentenced to transportation for life, and the been sentenced to transportation for ale, and the proprietor and publisher of the paper, Harmolkar, has been transported for seven years. The sontences were imposed in consequence of the publication in the "Mahran" of a seditions article applanding the propagation of the committees in India and elsewhere in favor of independence.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF PALESTINE.

PLANS OF DEL HEEZL, PRESIDENT OF THE ZION-IST CONGRESS AND LEADER OF THE MOVEMENT.

Rasle, Switzerland, Aug. 20 -At to day's session of mously adopted, with great enthusiasm, the programme for re-establishing the Hebrews in Palestine, with publicly recognized rights.

A dispatch was sent to the Sulian of Turkey thanking him for the privileges enjoyed by the Hebrews in his Empire.

NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

PIRATES ON THE CANTON RIVER-EARTH QUAKES AND FLOODS DEFICIT IN JAPAN'S BUDGET.

Tacoma, Wash. Aug. 26. The steamer Columbia has arrived on her maiden younge from Yokohama. with 125 passengers and a full cargo of freight. She was delayed on several occasions and forced to lie to twenty-four hours on account of breaking her machinery. Her cargo includes 1,700 bales of silk. valued at \$50,000, which will go across the continent by the Northern Pacific in a special train of eight baggage cars. The Columbia brings Oriental ad-

vines up to July 27. News has reached Hong Kong of the work of pirates on the Canton fliver, where some during outrages have been perpetrated. One of the sons of Captain Shung Kewi, a Straits millionaire Chung Ah Phin, was the victim. He, in company with a few of his relatives, bired a boat, and they were proceeding to their native place. On the second day the boat stuck in the mud and could not proceed. During the night a gang of men with painted faces and fully armed, hearded the boat. With revolvers levelled at the passengers, they commanded silence, while four men began to look for plunder. An Phin brought from the Stralts jewelry amounting in value to \$50,000 and \$20,000 in cash. These the pirates took, besides clothing and other things. When they had satisfied them-selves that nothing more was to be obtained they left the boat, after threatening the victims with instant death if they made a noise till twelve hours afterward. In the morning information was sent down to Canton, but before the authorities had time to get a gunboat up the river the pirates had

made their escape. The news of severe earthquakes in Japan on August 5, followed by a tidal wave and great floods. confirmed. A thousand houses were inundated of two hundred persons were killed and injured. xty-five Chinese villages were inundated. Serious floods are reported from various parts of

Japan.

According to a Tokio press dispatch, dated July 16, next year's budget will show a deficiency of 25,09,090 yen, even though the strictest economy is observed. The deficit is chiefly due to the extraord-inary expenditure sanctioned by the Diet.

The Shanghai "Shepoo" contains a letter from its Foo-chow correspondent, who reports that the bubonic plague in the city and its suburbs is most serious, and the people are dying very rapidly. The centre of the piague is in the vicinity of the Tartar guidt-house.

centre of the pagic is the discussion of the Governor-General of the The proclamation of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands offering a free parion to penitent rehels who surrendered has been abrogated. The Corean Government has sent out an official notice that the ports of Chemano and Mokpo will be open to foreign trade on October 1.

A terrible danger threatens the sugar planters in A terrible danger threatens disease which attacks.

A terrible danger threatens the sugar planters in Japan from a widesprend disease which attacks the roots of the cane. The roots rot and the cane dies. The plants stand helplers before the disease. It has already struck four provinces, and has broken out on even well-kept estates. Reports from New-calcdonia say that rain is

FROM CHICAGO TO CUBA.

MEN AND AMMUNITION REPORTED TO BE ON THE WAY.

THE FEDERAL COURTS CALLED ON TO INTERFERE

Chicago, Aug. 30 .- "The Times-Herald" says: Two hundred Americans and three carloads of immunition are supposed to leave Chicago to-morow night for Jacksonville, Fla., there to beard the amer Soledad for some point in Cuba. of the Soledad's sailing is, according to Spanish re The Americans composing the Chicago Cuban contingent are made nostly of the unemployed. They have enlisted for twelve months, and are to receive a salary of (2) In the event of Cuba's receiving her freedom from Spain, each soldier is promised a large tract of land and a sum of money.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Dominez, of the New-York is now in Chicago. of President Cisneros and Treasurer Benjamin He brought several thousand dollars with him, and he has been using it among those found willing to join the insurgents. Unless the Spanish Consul, Fernado Staudy Girninez, who will ask the Federal Court for an injunction prohibiting the moving of these men and ammunition sacks and rifles ready to join the forces of Gomez in the Pinar Del Rio district. Just exactly by what line the Cuban soldiers are to travel between this point and Jacksonville is not known.

The Spanish Consul, acting under orders from Minister De Lome, who is now at Lenox, Mass., as sent a notice to all lines running South to the has sent a folice to all lines running South to the following effect: You are hereby warned not to carry material contraband of war or any material that may subsequently be used for or by the Cuban insurgents. If such material is singled, the Spanish Government will hold you responsible under the rules of international law and by reason of any such protection as the laws of the United States give said Spanish Government, as far as relates to the shipping or carrying of goods contraband of ng or carrying of goods contratand of n-belligerents.

give said Spanish Government, as far as char's of the shipping or carrying of goods contraband of war to non-belligerents."

"This warning was sent out after the Consul had consulted with his Government's attorney in this city. At a late hear last night the Consul telegraphed to Minister de Lome asking if he should apply to United States District-Attorney Black for an injunction restraining all railreads from carrying men or ammunition supposed to be bound for Florida points. On this question the Consul is in doubt, although he says it appears to him that under the law he has the same right to stop the men and ammunition here as he would were they about to board a ship at Jacksonville. At all events, it is likely that the matter will be brought to General Black's attention.

"The Chicago Consul, under instructions from Minister de Lome has also notified all Spanish agents along the Mexican coast to be on the look-out for fillbustering expeditions from Chicago. Minister de Lome has wired Secretary Sherman at Washington, calling his attention to the fact that a party of insurgents have engaged passage from Chicago to Jacksonville, and calling on the Secretary to take measures to revent the departure of these men and to seize whatever ammunition might be found billed for Florida."

GENERAL WEYLER'S MOVEMENTS. INSPECTING THE HAVANA FORTIFICATIONS THE

WORK OF GATHERING CATTLE. Havana, Aug. 20.-After leaving Havana yesterday morning Captain-General Weyler proceeded to Calzadar, Jesus del Monte, Vibora, Calvario, Arroyo and Apolo. Thence he went to Chorreta, thirteen kilometres distant, the last of the line of Havana fortifications, and from there proceeded to Cantarana, in the direction of Lechuga, arriving at the village of Villa Real, near Guines, et 2 o'clock yes-terday afternoon. He inspected the line of Ha-vana fortifications and the cultivation zone, and ordered that Vibora be surrounded with a wire fence.
The Captain-General is actively pushing the work of gathering cattle, but has issued an order forbidding the slaughtering of oxen and cows. He expressed approval of the system of cultivation adopted by Colonel Pagliery, who is in charge of the work.

lef-of-Staff General Moncada has been sum-ed from Havana by General Weyler, and has moned from Havana by General Reports are received here that the surrender of in-Reports are received here that the surrender of in-surgents in various parts of the island continues. According to official advices, thirty armed insur-action of the surrender of the last few days.

RELEASED CUBAN PRISONERS HERF. Among the passengers who arrived from Gibraltar yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II were fifteen Cubans who had been Spanish prisoners at Ceuta, on the Morocco coast, for two and a half years. They were arrested as suspects, and, with thirty-four others, were sent to Centa. A short time ago General Weyler proclaimed that the three provinces whence these prisoners came had been pacified, and orders were given to have the prisoners released. They were shipped from Ceuta to Gibraltar, and then made to shift for

One of the prisoners was Arturo Prenelles, nephew of the late General Agramante. A consin-of this prisoner, Hosa Princiles, lives at No. 1.824 Anthony-ave, this city. A fund was subscribed by prominent Cubans here to bring the prisoners to

Anthony-ave, this city. A fund was subscribed by prominent Cubans here to bring the prisoners to this country, and Hosa Prinelles went to Gibraltar to make atrangements.

Those who arrived vesterday besides the Prinelles were P. Gonzalez, G. Campos, A. Herrera, M. Diaz, A. de Ferria, a nephew of the Cuban brigadier-figureral of that name; P. Sandoval, P. Casares, S. Nou, R. Casanova, J. Cardenas, N. Maurique, S. Valdes, N. S. Espenosa and R. Barrios. They all came in the steerage.

The men said that they were never tried, and while in Ceuta were permitted to foam about the town in the daytime. At a certain hour every night, however, they had to report at the prison, and were then locked up in foul cells. The sanitary condition of the prison was northle, and more than four hundred prisoners were crowded into the loathsome place. Most of them were men. The prison was known as "The Castle," and while there the prisoners were fed on hearts, onlong and decayed means. Many of them became fill but were not allowed medical treatment. When in the town they were insulted, kicked and cuffed by almost every Spaniard they met, and if they resented it they were promptly knowed down. When cut adrift in Gibraltar they were penniless, and consequently could not get away from there until they got assistance. Nineteen of the party are still there.

SPANISH RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT. Madrid, Aug. 30.-At a Cabinet council held to-day it was decided to summon the next class of reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine Islands.

The Ministers, when questioned, denied that the council was occupied with the subject of colonial reforms or with political questions.

IMPORTANT REFORM BY THE CZAR.

THE EXILE OF CRIMINALS TO SIBERIA TO BE ABOLISHED IN PART.

London, Aug. 31 .- "The Daily Chronicle" this morning publishes the announcement that the Czar has decided on the partial abolition of the exfle of criminals to Siberia, and the substitution therefor of confinement in large central prisons in Russia. The change will become effective a year

GROUND BROKEN IN CHINA.

THE WORK OF BUILDING THE CHINESE EASTERN

Vladivostock, Aug. 30.-The first sod in the work of construction of the Chinese Eastern Railroad was cut in Chinese territory, near Stantizapoltav-skaya, to-day. A number of Chinese authorities were present.

A NEW DYNAMITE AGREEMENT.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS TO KEEP OUT OF

SOUTH AFRICA. Hamburg, Aug. 30.—The agreement arrived at between the leading American lynamite companies and the Nobel Trust has been ratified. Its provi-sions exclude American manufacturers of dynamite from the South African market.

RAILWAY WRECK IN GERMANY.

STRIPPED OF HIS ACTING RANK AND SENT TO A PRECINCT.

SERGEANT MICLUSKY BECOMES HEAD OF THE DETECTIVE BUREAU AS AN ACTING CAP-TAIN-O'BRIEN TAKES ACTING-IN-

> SPECTOR CROSS'S PLACE IN LEONARD-ST.

Just before Chief of Police McCullagh left his office at Police Headquarters last evening he announced that he had removed Stephen O'Brien, acting inspector and captain, from the command of the Detective Bureau, over which has presided since the present Board went into office, more than two years ago. In removing him from his important office, the Chief took away his rank of acting inspector, thus remanding him to a captaincy. He then placed him in charge of the Fifth Police Precinci, the station of which is in Leonard-st. This precinc was lately made vacant by the detail of its acting inspector. In O'Brien's place Chief McCullagh detailed Sergeant George W. Mc Clusky, of the West One-hundred-and-fifty-sec ond-st. station, with the rank of acting captain

The speedy dethronement of O'Brien was predicted the moment Chief Conlin gave place to McCullagh. Therefore, when the announcement that the fact had been accomplished was made and file in the white building in Mulberry-st. No special regrets over the departure of the late head of the Detective Bureau were heard from those outside of the mystic wails of the Bureau itself. O'Brien seemed to have been popular among his fellows as a subordinate, but it is said that his popularity did not increase after his promotion to the place of a superior

The following year he was detailed to detective duty at the Central Office and became one of Inspector Byrnes's best-known men. McClusky made many important arrests in his service un der Byrnes, together with his partner, now Act ing Captain Titus, but he was best known as functions in this city and its vicinity to look after thieves who might try to rob the houses or guests of their jewels. His knowledge of criminals in the city and country at large is second to none in the Department.

McClusky's good work earned him the position of a detective serg-ant early in his career in Mulberry-st., and he retained this rank until he was chosen to take charge of the Bureau of Detectives after Inspector McLaughlin had been suspended after the Lexow investigation. As soon as the new Board assumed control, however, McClusky had a period of misfortune. O'Brien was appointed to take hold of the Bureau, and he proceeded to reorganize it. The stact he performed after his appointment was to have McClusky removed and reduced to the rank of a patrolman. It had been nearly fif-teen years since McClusky had worn a police uniform, but he donned one cheerfully, and lost not a moment in seeking to regain his prestige. He was assigned to one of the uptown precincts, and there did his duty so faithfully that he was and there did his duty so faithfully that he was soon made a roundsman, and not long afterward a sergeant. His promotion to the sergeancy was on February 17, 1806. Since then he has been on duty at the West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st, station. To-day McClusky will step back into the scene of his former labors, but as the head instead of as a subordinate.

When asked if he had anything additional to see the second state of the state of the state of the second state of the secon

when asked it he had an ouncement of the changes, Chief McCullagh replied: "Nothing."
A veteran officer in the Department remarked, when he heard of the appointment of McClusky to the Detective Bureau, with a chuckle: "Going back to first principles, it seems."

NOT PLEASANT FOR CHAPMAN. A STORMY VISIT FROM ACTING INSPECTOR BROOKS AROUSES APPREHENSIONS AT

THE TENDERLOIN STATION. "Tick, tick, tick." That was the only sound heard for an hour last night in the West Thirtieth-st. olice station. A little clock back of Sergean Time's desk was the disturber. As if the news of a plague about to descend on the city, and particularly on the West Thirtieth-st. station, had been received, the place was silent as the tomb. Acting Inspector Brooks had just visited the station.

Captain Chapman had just begun to smile, and showed symptoms of recovery from the shock re-ceived the previous evening from Chief McCuillagh. when the door opened and in walked Brooks. He saluted Sergeant Tims stiffly and inquired in a military way: "Is Captain Chapman in

"He is, sir. In his private office," answered the sergeant.

Captain Brooks walked into the office, and, like his chief on a former visit, slammed the door. It was a hard slam, and the windows of the station Loud voices were heard, and for perhaps ten minutes this continued. Then the door opened, as if by violent wind, and Acting Inspector Brooks came

a violent wind, and Acting Inspector Brooks came out. He was not smilling. Captain Chapman followed him, but his smile had vanished. The Acting Inspector passed by the sergeant's deak, saintel stiffly and passed out.
Chapman noked still more serious, turned around and walked back to his room. Neither he nor Brooks would discuss the call. The latter said he not 'dropped in'.

The men attached to Captain Chapman's staff make no sectet of their apprehension that chapman will be transferred. The detectives, particularly are on neithes. They expect a revolution in a little while, and there are several who quietly express the belief 'that it's all up with the old man,' meaning Chapman. Every night since Chief Coilin retired either Chief McCullagh of Acting Inspector Brooks has called at the West Thirtch-st, station.

SHOT DOWN BY MOONSHINERS.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 30.—Two deputy United States marshals are dead, two men are seriously njured and two more are missing as a result of an attack on a posse of officers by a band of me shiners in Pope County yesterday. The dead are B. F. Taylor, of Searcy County, and Joseph Dodon, of Stone County. The wounded are the Renfrew brothers. The names of the missing men are not given, but they are supposed to be deputysheriffs of Scarcy County. Taylor was sixty years

sheriffs of Searcy County. Taylor was sixty years of age, and was the wealthiest man in Searcy County. Dodson was a well-known deputy, and has been a terror to moonshiners for years.

The six officers were on a moonshiner raid when the shooting occurred. They had approached to within thirty yards of an lifeit distillery, when they were fired upon from ambush. Taylor and Dodson fell dead at the first volley. The shooting occurred thirty-five miles from Russellyille, which is ten miles south of Witt Springs. The becality is in the mountains, and for many years has been a favorite rendezvous for moonshiners and counterfeiters. The news of the tracedy was brought to Russellyille this morning by Dr. Peig, who came for the Coroner. The max who did the shooting are supposed to be a gang of moonshiners led by Horace Brace and John Church, two of the most desperate characters in that part of the country.

RUCKER TO STAY IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

A RUMOR WHICH HAS ALARMED ATLANTA'S PASHIONABLE CIRCLES UNFOUNDED.

Atlanta, Aug. 30 (Special).-Some consternation bus been created in the ultra-fashionable circles of Atlanta by the publication of a story in a number of Northern and Western papers, to the effect that the house of Major W. H. Smythe, in Peachtree-sthe principal residence street of the city, was to be leased to Henry Rucker, the new colored Colhe lensed to Henry Rucker, the new colored Col-lector of Internal Revenue. The expansation offered was that Mrs. Smythe wife of Major Smythe, who was also an applicant for the collectorship, was much chairrined because man men belonging to the fashiomable set of Atlanta backed Rucker, he-stead of her husband, and secured the place for him, and it was declared that she now proposed to have her revenge by renting her handsome house, in the most fashionable part of the city, to Collector Rucker, in order that he might be located among his friends. Investigation of this story, which has just found its way back here, shows it to be with-out foundation. The Smythe house is leased already, and Collector Rucker owns a house of his own in Piedmont-ave., a street parallel to Peach-tree, which he has no idea of abandoning.

much needed, and if the harvest falls predictions are made that serious disturbances will occur, as agents of secret societies are active in fomenting discord this year.

STEPHEN GBRIEN DEPOSED. NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

BANK ROBBED OF A BIG SUM. A NEW TARIFF PROBLEM.

THIEVES GET \$22,000 IN CASH IN NAPA- THREATENING A TREMENDOUS PLANT.

LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED AT THE ANTI-TAMMANY CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BROOKLYN COMMIT-THE OF FIFTY HOLD OUT FOR NOMINAT-ING MR. LOW TO-MORROW AND SOME

REGULAR REPUBLICANS TALK OF MAYOR STRONG.

The Republican conference with other anti-Tammany forces which was held at the Manhattan Hotel last night lasted until nearly midnight, and was productive of little result. The Republican organization were bitterly opposed to | eing forestalled in the nomination for Mayor by the Citizens Union, and emphatically declared that in such an event they would prefer to nominate Mayor Strong. They feel, they say that Mr. Strong would receive as many votes from the rank and file of the Citizens Union as

F. S. Gibbs declared that Mayor Strong would be the candidate of the Republican party rather than Seth Low, if the Citizens Union made its nomination to-morrow. He added that Mr. trong would make a good candidate. President Quigg declared that if the Citizens

'nion would defer its nomination it was concivable that Mr. Low would receive the nomination. Otherwise there would be three tickets in the reld.

Messrs, Orr and Maxwell, the representatives the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, were emphatic in support of going ahead with the nom-ination of Mr. Low to-morrow.

The addresses of the Republicans, which were more of the pattern of agreed's were made to these

ore of the nature of appeals, were made to these en. The Republicans endeavored to prevail on them to postpone action

Henry D. Fur.oy and General Wager Swayne
were in favor of Mr. Low.

Ernest Harvier, representing the Independent
Democrats, was non-committal, and merely held
for the repeal of the Raines law.

WORTH ON THE LOW SENTIMENT. HE THINKS THE HEPUBLICANS WOULD BE FORCED TO ACCEPT A CITIZENS NOMINA TION OF LOW IF THE LATTER DE-

CLARES HE WOULD NOT RETIRE. Jacob Worth yesterday practically advised the 'itizens Union to place Seth Low in nomination for Mayor before the meeting of the Republican city He said that he believed the popular movement in favor of Columbia's president was growing in strength day by day. s his belief that if Mr. Low were placed in the ield now as the candidate of the Citizens Union, it would do more to crystallize public his favor than anything else that could be done at

eant, as it was made at a plenic at which was preent a large percentage of the Republican district It was the outing Charles J. Haubert Association, of the Twentyseventh Ward, of Brooklyn, an organization that numbers six hundred. It was held at Witzel's Grove, College Point, Besides Mr. Worth, the more prominent politicians present were Sheriff Buttling, Register Granville W. Harman, Controller Palmer, John G. Demert, State Senator Julius Wieman, Po-lice Justices Lemon and Kramer, Civil Justice Abierman Williams and ex-Alderman

During the afternoon Mr Worth discussed his now famous call upon Governor Black Saturday He disavowed any intention to insult Senator Platt, but admitted that he had taken the district leaders with him to make a show of strength, and more particularly those leaders that Platt had sent for recently. "I did not see Mr. Platt that evening, and he did

not see me. Therefore no insult could have been offered by either of us." The conversation was then turned to Seth Low

Would Seth Low, if nominated by the Citizen to accept the nomination?" Mr Union, do wisely Worth was asked.

"Seth Low," replied Mr. Worth, "if he is nomi nated and accepts the nomination, should in his letter of acceptance give assurance without reserve vation that he will not retire under any circumstances. Seth Low is free, and those who want him to accept the nomination believe in the grow-ing strength of the independent movement."

Continuing, Mr. Worth outlined what he believed would be the campaign of Platt. He thinks Platt will wait until the totizens Union has nominated Mr. Low and then he will select a man of his own to be the candidate of the organization. When it

Mr. Low and then he will select a man of his own to be the candidate of the organization. When it has become apparent that neither candidate can be elected both candidates will be retired and a compromise candidate selected—that is, according to the Platt plan. Mr. Worth added that he believed that a compromise candidate would be defeated by Tammany Hall, whoever he might be "Now" continued Mr. Worth, "it Low is nominated by the ("Dizens Union, he should, as I said before, indicate that he means to run all the way. It he makes the declaration that he will not retire, the Republicans will be forced to take him up. He could not be besten.

Mr. Worth warned the Citizens Union that the Platt people intended during the next few weeks to use "desperate means" to undermine Low. He added earnestly.

"In my opinion they will not succeed. The handwriting is on the wall. Seldom in my experience of thirty-nine years in politics has such a universal sentiment sprung up among the masses for one man. It is too strong in Brooklyn to be broken. Seth Low for Mayor has become a watchword. Aside from the fact that Brooklyn was his home and has a strong sentiment toward him, for local feeling is strong in Brooklyn to wan argument in Recoklyn was his home and has a strong sentiment toward him, for local feeling is strong in Brooklyn in Mr. Low as I do, ment of the people. Belleving in Mr. Low as I do, ment of the people. Relleving in Mr. Low as I do, ment of the people. Relleving in Mr. Low as I do, ment of the people. Relleving in Mr. Low as I do, ment of the people. The demonstration then made the outing supper. The kemonstration then made hy the nine hundred politicians present was a remarkable one. For twelve minutes they applauded and stamped and stomed Mr. Worth, he said in the worth."

When quiet was at last restored and President Worth."

Hambert had introduced Mr. Worth, he said in part:

"I have been trying to strengthen the party in Kings County. There is no question that the Republican party will be deteated this fail if it does not have the aid of the independent voters. I have done everything in my power in Kings County to foster this independent sentiment. The influence and strength of the Republican party in Kings county are now recognized from Montauk Point to Lake Eric. If we stand together and go into the City Convention, there is no question but that our candidate will be nominated.

This sentiment was loudly applauded.
But Navel Officer Sharkey and Congressman Excher were not present, and this was ominous. They are the leaders of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, whose support both Worth and Platt have been claiming.

JAPAN PORTUGAL COMMERCIAL TREATY. Lisbon, Aug. 20—A commercial treaty between Japan and Portugal was signed to-day.

SHIPPING STEEL RAILS TO SOUTH AFRICA. Baltimore, Aug. 39.—The British steamship Titania will sail in a few days from this port, bearhas the first cargo of steel rails ever shipped to South Africa. The shipment will amount to 1899

THINKS INFORMATION IS KEPT BACK. London, Aug. 20.—"The Mark Lane Express," re-viewing the crop situation, says that the wet weather has seriously delayed the harvest, and that the new wheat is bound to suffer. It asserts that advices from France and Italy show the Russian crop to be decidedly below the average, while the American crop is probably above the average. In this connection "The Express' says that informa-tion regarding the American crop appears to be kept back, and adds that the experience of recent years "leads to the American Government advices being placed upon a much lower level of authority than those of European countries."

THIEVES GET \$22,000 IN CASH IN NAPA-NEE, ONT.

THEY KNEW HOW TO OPEN THE VAULT, AND IT TOOK ALL DAY FOR AN EXPERT TO GET INTO IT AFTER THEY LOCKED IT.

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 30,-Some time on Friday night the branch of the Dominion Bank here was entered by burglars and \$32,000 in checks and cash was taken from the vault. So cleverly did the thieves do their work that when the officials opened the bank on Saturday there were no visible evidences of anything being wrong. That this was so was due to the fact that the burglars had knowledge of the combination of the vault.

When the officials tried the lock on Saturday morning they could not work it. This, however, was thought to be the fault of the man locking the vault on Friday afternoon, and no suspicion of its having been tampered with was felt. After some fruitless efforts to open it an expert was sent for. It was 7 o'clock on Saturday night when he got through his work, and the discovery was then made of the robbery. By that time the burglars had a good start.

Of the \$32,000 abstracted about \$10,000 was in obecks which was registed by the register.

checks, which were not signed by the president, and these have been stopped, but the remaining \$22,000 is a total loss, although the numbers of all the bills are known.

READING BONDS DISPOSED OF

SALE OF THE LAST \$5,000,000 HELD BY THE SYNDICATE MANAGED BY J. P. MORGAN. By a transaction completed yesterday after-

oon at 4:30 o'clock, involving the sale of \$6. 000,000 of Reading 4 per cent bonds, the syndicate that was formed at the time of the reorganization of the Reading system, and managed by J. Pierpont Morgan, closed out the last of the holdings of the securities it possessed. Of the Reading bonds and stock originally held by the syndicate all had previously been disposed of but \$6,000,000, of the 4 per cent bonds, and as stated these were finally sold yesterday after-

The exact prices realized or the names of the buyers could not be ascertained. It is understood, however, that the bonds were bought by a group of some half-dozen prominent bankers having foreign connections, at a price differing little, if any, from the current market quotations. The greater part of the parcel was bought for immediate delivery, and the rest was sold on option. The bonds have been taken up by people financially strong, and the removal of these parts from the market will have the affect it is bonds from the market will have the effect, it is expected, of considerably strengthening Reading expected, of considerably strengthening Reading securities. The firms interested in the deal were induced to buy upon favorable reports of the present and prospective earnings of the road. The earnings are reported to be showing a material increase, and the anthracite coal business of the Reading system is stated to be in much better shape than it has been for a long time. better shape than it has been for a long tim

BURNED HIS HOUSE AND HIMSELF.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE OF A JEALOUS MAN IN TOR-

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 30 (Special).-Ferdinand Works, in Tor. ington, crazed with unfounded jealousy of his wife, poured kerosene over his clothes ousy of his wife, poured kerosene over his clothes and furniture yesterday, set fire to the place, and cut his throat. His body was round after the fire, hanging over one of the charres attic rafters. Woshen was one of Torrington respected citizens up to two years ugo. His wife went on a visit to Germany, and on her return they had many fierce quarrels. He had threatened her life many times. On Saturday night they had the lest quarrel. Woghen was prepared to chop his wife's head off. She escaped to her daughter's house, and he was driven away. Several hours later the fire was discovered in his house.

MET DEATH WHILE DRIVING TO CHI RCH.

STRECK BY A TRAIN. Carlisle, Penn., Aug. 30.-At Huntsdale yesterwhile the Rev. Daniel Kellar, a well-known Dunkard minister, and Pailip Foust, a prominent citizen, were driving to church, a Philadelphia and Reading freight train struck their carriage. Both men were so badly injured that they died to-day,

DEAD OFFICIAL'S ACCOUNTS SHORT.

AN UNEXPECTED DEFICIT OF THIRTY-TWO THOU-SAND DOLLARS FOUND IN WICHITA, NAN.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 30 (Special).-The expert accountant employed to investigate the books of ex-'ounty Treasurer John A. Doran, deceased, during term to-day, showing a shortage of \$32,178 (c). shortage for the year 1892 was \$19,118.68, and for 1892 it was \$22,650.81. The strange feature of the case is that no sbortage during Doran's first term as suspected, but the County Commissioners were locking for proof of a reported \$10,000 shortage during his second term. sels by the treaty with France they paid a discriminating duty of \$3.75 per ton, and cargoes

HELD FOR THE WILSON MURDER.

HARLES SIMMERSON, HAILING FROM JERSEY CITY, IN JAIL AT LANCASTER.

Lancaster, Penn., Aug. 30 (Special). Charles Simmerson, who gave his home as Jersey City, is detained in prison here because the authorities think the knows something about the William C. Wilson temption. murder in Philadelphia. Simmerson was one of a gang of tramps on which a raid was made by Constables Shaub and Johnson at Mill Crock
Simmerson sot away from the officers. Constable

LEGISLATIVE TREEX. He learned that the man was continually talking about the murder, and to some of the tramps he admitted that he knew something of the crime and hoped he would not be called to testify. Simmerson was acrosted and brought to prison. De-tective Tate came to Lancaster and had an inter-

of having been concerned in the murder of William C. Wilson in Palladeiphia, was discharged by the police authorities to-day, there being no evidence

DEATH OF E. R. BALFOUR, THE OARSMAN. London, Aug. 30.-E. R. Balfour, the famous Oxford oarsman, died on Friday in Scotland. He FORSIBLE RESULTS OF A FIRE IN THE CENTRE.

OF VENICE.

Venice. Aug. 20.—A great fire occurred near the centre of the city to-day, and it is believed that nine men were burned to death and that their badies are buried in the débris.

That school, and at Oxford, where ne was limmensely popular, he was a member of the Dark Blue crew in 1895 and 1897. Later he pulled No. 5 with the Leander crew at Henley this year, and with Guy Nickails won the pairs. Mr. Balfour's death was due to his lick of caution in failing to change his clothes after having been dreneded with rain while out shoulding, which resulted in a fairal attack of pneumonia. was captain of the Ruzby football team while at

Put-in-Ray, Ohlo, Aug. 2.—The sloop yacht Cora V. capsized in last night's squall, the worst that has struck here in some time. A pleasure party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Revera and son, of Cincinnati; Elmer Benning and Ben Clark and the crew of the yacht, were abound. They were rescued by a life crew, after strugging about in the water for a time.

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 30—The wife of Black Horse, a Cheyenne chief, living in 'T' county, committed sulcide by hanging. She had been sick for some time and did the act to relieve her friends from caring for her. The husband at once burned the house and shit his finest horse. He burled his wife in state, waiching the ceremonies while sitting upon the dead horse, dressed in tribal splendor. Firmulae, Kan. Aug. 36.—Shortly after midnight cracksmen blow the unult of the Exchange Rank to pieces. Nitro-divertine was used three times and the explosions were heard a great distance. Before the third explosion occurred the different surrounded the bank and fixed into it promiseuously. In the excitement the roubers escaped from a rear door, taking with them \$1,500 in money and \$500 worth of drafts.

Rockwood's Photographs of Children beat the world! 16 per dozen. 1440 Broadway. Advt.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO FOREIGN STEAMSHIP LINES. DOES THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY APPLY TO

GOODS IMPORTED IN VESSELS OF ALL COUNTRIES NOT EXPRESSLY EX-EMPTED BY TREATIES?

Washington, Aug. 30.-Involved in the ques-

tion of the interpretation of Section 22 of the new Tariff law with regard to the 10 per cent discriminating duty on foreign goods coming into the United States from Canada or Mexico, which is now before the Attorney-General for decision, is another question of equal if not greater magnitude. This other question has almost entirely escaped public notice, but it is giving great concern to Treasury officials. It was referred to the Attorney-General by Secretary Gage for interpretation, along with the other features of Section 22 which are in controversy. inating duty of 10 per cent does not apply to all goods imported in foreign vessels landing at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty

THE LANGUAGE OF THE NEW LAW. The question arises from another slight devi-

ation from the language of previous provisions in Section 22, which, if made intentionally, would seem to indicate that it was designed to discriminate against three-fourths of all the big transatlantic and transpacific steamship lines, as well laws the section corresponding to Section 22 of discriminating duty on goods imported in vessels not flying the United States flag, provides that "this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imor act of Congress to be entered in ports of the United States on the payment of the same duties as shall be then payable on goods, etc., imported in wessels of the United States." The new law omits "acts of Congress," and substitutes "convention," so as to make it read not exempt by "treaty or convention."

It is in pursuance of an act of Congress (Sec. tion 4,228) that Presidents in the past have by proclamation exempted the vessels of many countries from this discriminating duty. The question now before the Attorney-General is whether the omission of the words "acts of Congress" does not repeal Section 4,228. If it does it will strike a tremendous blow at all foreign lines now exempt by Presidential proclamation, and confine the exemption strictly to the vessels of countries with which the United States has treatles granting such exemptions.

GREAT INTERESTS AFFECTED.

The vessels of countries which could not be affected by an adverse decision are Sweden, Germany, Austria, Brazii. Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Chili, Argentina, Hayti, Hawaii, Holland, Russia and Turkey. Several of these countries have no merchant marine sailing to American ports. The countries now enjoying exemption from discriminating duties, either wholly or in part under prociamations issued in pursuance of Section 4.228 of the Revised Statutes,

suance of Section 4,225 of the Reviser Status, are Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Japan, Nicaragua and Mexico.
Of course, the largest class of vessels which might be affected are the English lines, which come to the United States, not only from British ports but the Oriental countries, India, South America, and, in fact, from every country on the state. It British vessels should be thrown back of all British vessels sailing from any ports ex-cept the territorial possessions in Europe would have to pay the additional 10 per cent tax. More than that, all goods shipped in British ves-sels not the product or manufacture of Great

Britain's European possessions, even though shipped from English, Scotch or Irish ports, would be subject to the discriminating duty.

An adverse decision would therefore affect the Cunard, the Anchor, the Arrow and other transatiantic lines to, that extent, the French Line, the Pholos Line amounts in Mallagraphy. attantic lines to that extent, the French Line, the Phelps Line, running to Mediterranean ports; the two Portuguese freight lines (except for products of Portugal), several of the South American lines, including what are known as the Green Line of steamers; the Japanese, the Canadian Pacific and the Oriental and Occidental steamers on the Pacific besides hundreds of

steamers on the Pacific, besides hundreds of tramp steamers. A CURIOUS FEATURE OF THE CASE. A curious question would arise in the case of the French Line were an adverse decision renis two terms of office, made a report for the first | dered, | Before General Grant issued his proclamation exempting the cargoes of French ves-

> imported into France by vessels of the United States paid a discriminating duty of 20 franca per ton. If Section 4.228 is repealed, the question would arise as to whether a 10 per cent discriminating duty should be imposed, or the \$3.75 per ton provided for by the treaty.
>
> Should the Attorney-General decide that Section 4.228 is repealed by the new law, of course steamers of the lines plying between the United States and foreign ports which would be affected such excave pipry by a change of nationality might escape injury by a change of mand flag to that of Belgium, Holland,

imported into France by vessels of the United

FRYE REPLIES TO CHANDLER.

Shanb was informed of the strange actions of Simmerson and he went back to the neighborhood. He learned that the man was continually talking charges made by Senator W. E. Chandler recently. to the effect that the tariff clause providing for a 10 per cent additional duty on foreign manufactured goods brought into the United States through

Canada was passed by a legislative trick. "As to facts," says Senator Frye, "a serious and As to larks, which the man. He took down his statement and returned to Philadelphia to verify it. The man will be kept until the Philadelphia authorities are heard from.

Builtimore, Aug. 26.—James T. Kane, the young secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, secure a report of the secure and secure and secure as the man who was arrested here last night on suspicion it was then advocated very earnestly before the conferences, but failed of success. This attempt was open, was advocated in the presence of several Senators not of the committee at different hear-

Senators not of the committee at different hearings, and preparations were made for its discussion in the Sonate.

Senator Five, continuing, referred to the fact that all tariff laws for a great many years have contained a le per cent discriminating clause, on detable goods. 'The committee,' he said, 'recommended that this provision be amended so that the free as well as dutiable goods be included, and that the per cent be reduced, but did not name the reduction. Their purpose was simply to have the law in the best possible condition whenever, if ever, the Congress should after full consideration, determine used discriminating duties.'

In conclusion Senator Frye said. 'Of how this amendment was secured I know nothing, but that it was by a Terislative trick,' in the playing of which the conferree were participants with knowledge, I do not believe not do I believe that any senator, either than Mr. Chandler, harbors for a moment such a suspacen.''

MR. MIKENNA'S DECISION DELAYED. Washington, Aug. 20.-The decision of the Altorney General in the matter of the Canadian discrim-inating cuty clause of the Dingley Tariff law will not be announced for several days. It had been ex-

YELLOW FEVER RAGING AT COLON.

THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT ENDEAVORING TO SUPPRESS THE FACTS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Dr. Randall, sanitary in-spector for the United States Marine Hospital Service at Colon, Isthmus of Banama, says in a report to the Surgeon-General that the Colombian Covernment is rying to suppress the fact that yellow fever exists there. "I have," he says, "obtained from the physician of the French hospital at Colon the following report: Ten cases, seven deaths.' This report is incomplete, as I know of at least six cases that have died there of yellow fever whose names do not appear in this report,